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## A New Genus and Species of Oecophoridae (Lepidoptera: Gelechioidea)

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My preliminary work on the Nearctic Gelechiidae reveals that a series of Floridian moths, which I though was gelechiid, is oecophorid. The habitus is that of a gelechiid with the apex of the hindwing produced. However, closer examination shows that vein *1c* is present near the forewing margin, an oecophorid character. The stalking of veins *6*, *7*, and *8* in the forewing is unusual; but *Anchonoma* Meyrick, an Indian oecophorid, also has this character. The male genitalia are distinctly oecophorid (Clarke 1941, 1963; Pierce and Metcalf 1935); the female genitalia are not indicative of familial association.

### YMELDIA, n. g. (Figs. 1-5)

Type-species: *Ymeldia janae*, n. sp.

Head: smooth-scaled; tongue scaled basally; labial palpus slightly recurved, reaching vertex, smoothed-scaled, second segment slightly longer than third, apex acute; maxillary palpus folded over base of tongue; eye slightly emarginate below base of antenna; ocellus not visible on fully scaled head; antenna simple, two-thirds to three-fourths length of forewing, that of male thicker than that of female, pecten absent. Forewing: lanceolate; eleven veins present; *1b* furcate basally; *1c* weakly developed distally; *2* absent; *4* closer to *3* than to *5* basally;

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6, 7, and 8 stalked, 6 to dorsum, 7 to costa. Hindwing: quadrate; apex produced; 8 veins present; *1b* simple; a fold between 4 and 5. Male genitalia: tegumen narrow; saccus not developed; vinculum broad; uncus stout with blunt apex; gnathos a heavily sclerotized narrow band with short broad lobe from middle; tuba analis setate ventrally; valva broad, apex blunt; transtilla well developed; aedeagus with numerous scalariform cornuti. Female genitalia: signum a heavily sclerotized plate with filamentous projections extending from surface to wall of corpus bursae, a shallow transverse indentation at one-third length; ductus bursae and corpus bursae membranous; cestum sclerotized; ductus seminalis dorsal and anterior to cestum on ductus bursae; ostium bursae on 8th sternum; lamellae postvaginales developed; apophyses anteriores and posteriores short, apophyses anteriores furcate caudally.

***Ymeldia janae*, n. sp.**

Head: labial palpus white, second segment with broad black band (scales white basally, black distally) on outer and ventral surface from one-fifth to one-half and a narrow preapical black band, third segment with a black band at one-fifth, three-fifths, and apex; maxillary palpus and base of tongue white; frons white with dark gray tipped scales from anterior margin of eye to base of tongue; vertex light salmon orange with gray brown tipped scales; antenna with scape off white and a few dark gray tipped scales on dorsal surface, shaft orange with black on basal half of many segments dorsally and three black bands of two segments each between two-thirds and apex, apex orange white. Thorax: salmon with brownish gray tipped scales; mesothoracic segment white posterolaterally, brownish gray apically. Forewing: white with scattered gray brown tipped scales, orange white apically, a black spot at three-fifths and apex of cell, a black streak between end of cell and apex of wing, a black spot on fold at one-half length of wing, scattered reddish orange streaks over dorsal surface, cilia pale brownish gray. Hindwing: grayish red. Abdomen; dark gray dorsally, white and pale yellowish white ventrally. Legs: white, metathoracic tibia

with an oblique black streak on outer surface at one-fifth, another streak on outer surface from one-half to near apex, 1st tarsal segment with a broad black band at middle, second and fourth with a basal black band, third segment black on dorsal and outer surfaces, fifth segment white. Male genitalia: as in Figs. 2 and 3 (RWH slide 1808), dorsal arm of transtilla with four stout setae, inner surface of valva with a slightly raised area beyond middle. Female genitalia: as in Fig. 5 (RWH slide 1809). Alar expanse: 6.5 mm.

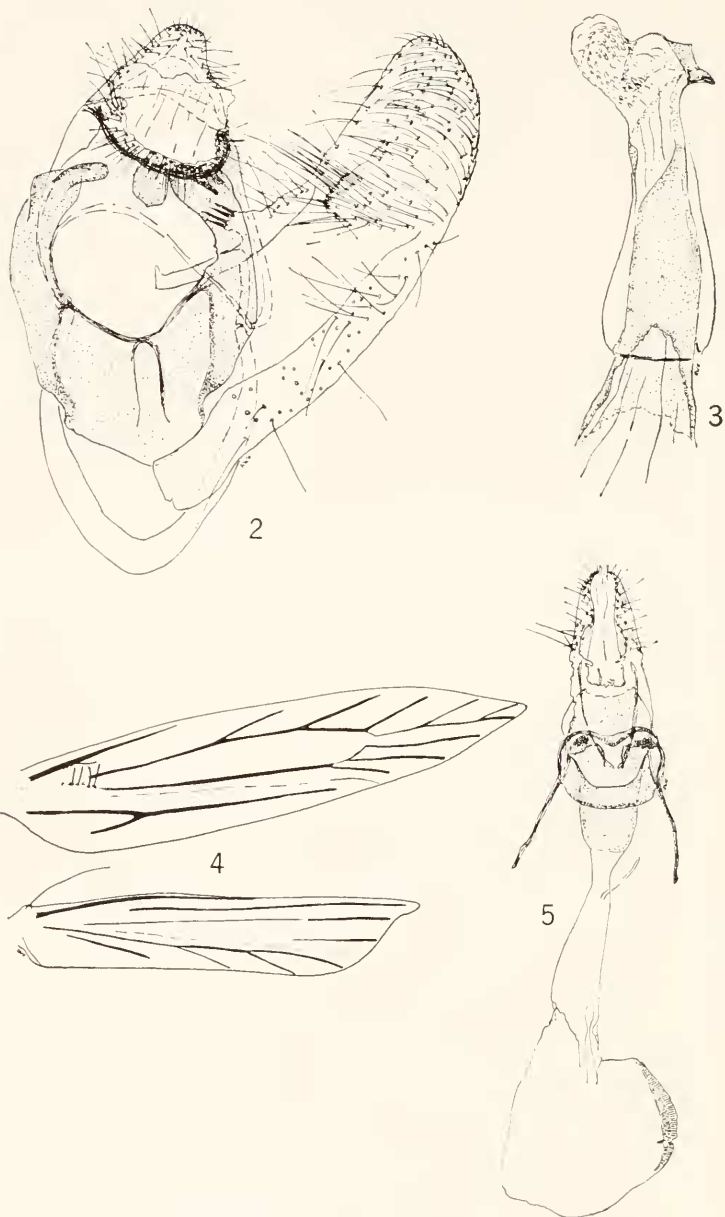


FIG. 1. Photograph of adult of *Ymeldia janae*, n. sp.

Food plant: unknown.

Type: ♂, Lake Placid, FLORIDA, Archbold Biological Station, 3 April 1959, R. W. Hodges. U.S.N.M. Type No. 67451.

Paratypes: same locality as type, 12 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 27 March-4 April 1959 (RWH slides 1808, 1809, wing slide 48), USNM, CU, BM(NH).



FIGS. 2-5. *Ymeldia janac*, n. sp.  
2 and 3, male genitalia; 4, venation; 5, female genitalia.

The combination of characters of forewing with veins 6, 7, and 8 stalked and 1c present near the margin and hindwing with apex produced will separate *Ymeldia janae* from any known oecophorid.

Mr. Scott, Staff Photographer, Smithsonian Institution, made the photograph of the adult moth.

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## Thrips Utilize Exudations of Lycaenidae

JOHN C. DOWNEY

Mature larvae of the butterfly *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* Doubleday were collected on flower stalks of *Lupinus argenteus* Pursh in the North Cave Hills, five miles west of Ludlow, Butte County, South Dakota. Three species of ants, *Formica oreas comptula* Whlr., *Formica* sp. ? *rufa* group, and *Tapinoma sessile* (Say), were associated both with *lygdamus* and with larvae of *Plebejus (Icaricia) icarioides* Bdv., another lycaenid also feeding on the lupine. The ants were feeding on secretions obtained from a gland on the seventh abdominal segment of the butterfly larvae. The symbiotic relationship between ants and Lycaenidae has been discussed by several authors (see Hinton, 1951, Downey, 1962). Brower (1911) and Tilden (1947) noted the myrmecophily in *lygdamus* but did not identify the ant species.

Larvae were transported to Carbondale, Illinois, on the original flower stalks held in cotton-plugged vials. Associated ants